

# WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

## Place Cards and Favors For Approaching Bridal Functions

WHEN there are some clever and quick fingers in the bride's family, many of the accessories of the wedding functions may be made at home. Place cards, favors and even cake boxes are not beyond the grasp of the unprofessional worker, with attractive materials, paper and paste.

The place cards and favors require such materials as heavy cards, water color paints and gilding, white satin and white satin ribbon, tulle, gauze paper and tiny white flowers, such as baby's breath, orange blossoms and small nosegays. White satin picture favors made from bits left from the wedding gown and decorated with a gilt monogram, combining the joint initials, form a pretty favor, which can easily be made at home, if one is not accessible to city shops.

Rice Attached to Place Cards.

As a popular bride-elect has just covered tiny suitcases with white satin, applying it neatly with paste and putting little sprays of orange blossoms on each. The names of the guests appear at the ends of these little favors.

## Spring Is Gracious to the Poke Bonnet.



IN every variety of combinations the poke bonnet appears in millinery collections. This one, from Fisk, is of pigeon's egg blue chiffon, the brim edged with tan straw. Small hand-made flowers are placed on crown and a huge bow of black velvet droops over the shoulders. Photographed by the Fashion Camera Studios.

which are to be used as place cards at the wedding supper.

At any wedding feast the guests may be provided with bags of confetti in the form of rice or paper flower petals. These when attached to a flower and place card help to make a decorative favor. The bags need be nothing more than squares of white or colored tulle, the white to be filled with the colored confetti and the colored ones with rice. Or one may have a large silver tray of these filmy bags filled with the natural rose petals passed around at the end of a wedding feast, the contents to be showered on the happy pair when they depart.

An original girl scored a great success with her pink bonbon snappers of generous proportions, which held not only personal mottoes, but white wreaths of paper flowers, to which were attached short white tulle veils matching the boutonnières for the men. These were worn during the wedding supper, which had a pink color scheme.

Another bride decided to wait until after the wedding ceremony to present the maids and ushers with their gifts, which were concealed in a surprise package of quantities of white carnations and ferns, and were drawn forth at the end of the supper. A similar idea was used by a bride who put at each place on the table dainty white satin slippers, in which were hidden the bridemaids' gold thimbles and tie pins for the ushers.

Fancy Coverings for Cake Boxes.

A person who is skillful with paste will have no difficulty in making cake boxes, provided the boxes themselves are not attempted. These can be secured at a box factory at very little cost. The outer covering may be a smooth kid finished paper or a fancy colored one, but if only a small number is required they might be covered with satin, brocade or even all-over lace. This has been experimented with and is most effective. Narrow lace paper should be used to line the edges of these boxes, when filled, should be tied with narrow white ribbon or gilt or silver cord. A monogram on the box is an attractive though unnecessary feature.

When it comes to arranging flowers

the possibilities are limitless. Of course, there may be a feeling of wanting one's wedding bouquet to come from a famous florist, but there would be just as much sentiment in having it arranged by the fingers of a devoted and artistic sister or friend. One can arrange with a florist, or perhaps get the flowers direct from a greenhouse, then with ribbon, wire and tinfoil to work with, one may be able to carry a bouquet novel and original. Unusual combinations may be evolved.

Last spring at a country wedding when the orchids failed to arrive, the little bride was most unconcerned. She carried instead of the florist's bouquet a huge bunch of perfect snowballs from the family garden. No tinfoil was available, so the stems were concealed in a rare lace handkerchief. Another bride, who had a simple morning wedding, carried a bouquet of daisies, mignonette and forget-me-nots. These flowers in a large, gorgeous cluster were sent to the bride by the bridegroom's mother, who was not able to attend the wedding. It is not alone the firm's name or the amount of money spent on the wedding bouquet that gives it charm and beauty.

## Other Trade Union League Women Challenge Prominent Members' Assertion of the Workingwoman's Indifference to Suffrage.

Miss Mary Dreier, Mrs. Florence Wise and Others Take Exception to Statements Made by Miss Helen Marot and Miss Melinda Scott, President of the League.

By MARTHA GREENING.  
"ACTIVELY interested" Why, who is actively interested in suffrage except a few middle class women who have nothing more important to do than to work for it. This is no measure of its value to working women, but it is a fact that only parasitic women of the class to which I belong have the leisure to give to it."

This is the angle from which Mrs. Florence Wise, treasurer of the Woman's Trade Union League, views the question of the working woman's attitude on the ballot which was discussed in The Tribune last Wednesday by two of the league's active members, Miss Helen Marot, and its president, Miss Melinda Scott. The position taken by these two women was that the working woman had no time or energy left after working hours to think about suffrage.

"Working women, especially the unorganized women, are indifferent to suffrage," Miss Scott had said. "Until very recently they have all had to work such long hours and then had so many things to do at home that they haven't been interested in anything. They were like machines. Of course, there are some organized women who see that they can use the vote, but most of them, while not opposed to it, have been indifferent."

Miss Marot spoke even more strongly of the indifference of the working woman to equal suffrage. "The suffrage movement is a middle class movement," she said. "It did not begin until women had leisure, and to-day it is the women who have been set free from labor that are active in it. The working woman feels the need of direct action. She feels that her union is nearer to her than suffrage. Our people here are not politically minded, like the people of Germany and Australia. There they look to their governments for what they want. Here the working people look to their unions."

There are members of this working woman's organization, however, who take exception to these statements. One of these is Miss Mary Dreier, its former president and now a member of its executive board.

"Yes, working women do have to work long hours; they do have to work at home after hours; they are busy and tired," Miss Dreier said. "The fact that they give the time they do to suffrage in spite of their heavy handicaps shows that they are vitally interested in it. In comparison with other classes, they have given freely of their time to suffrage work and made many sacrifices to further the suffrage propaganda. Would they do this if they were not actively interested?"

Miss Dreier resents statements. "I deeply resent this slur on working women as a class," she continued. "It makes it seem as if women who had the intelligence to organize didn't have sufficient intelligence to wish to vote. That is untrue. The very arguments that are advanced in support of such a position, namely, that working women are too busy and tired, prove how interested they are, since so many of them are giving what little spare time they have to suffrage work, and not a few of the ablest labor women are giving their whole time to it."

"It is always thrown into the teeth of such women that they are paid for giving their services to the suffrage cause, but they would not be accepting pay for doing this work if it did not seem supremely important to them. That is why such women as Rose Schneiderman, Margaret Hinchey and Josephine Casey speak for suffrage."

Suffrage and Organization Equally Important.

"This doesn't mean that suffrage is more important to working women than organization. Both things are of equal importance. To try to say which needs most is like saying that she needs her right foot more than her left. She needs a strong organization to back her when she demands legislation, but how can she perfect her organization without the ballot?"

"When she is on a strike, for instance, she sees how important political power is. She sees it when she is hampered by anti-picketing ordinances and injunctions."

"Labor men suffer from these, too, but not to the same extent. When they go on strike they receive a good deal more consideration from public officials. In the big shirtwaist strike of 1910, for instance, Mayor McClellan

MISS MARY DREIER



"The Fact That Workingwomen Give The Time They Do to Suffrage, in Spite of Their Heavy Handicaps, Shows They Are Vitally Interested in It."—Miss Mary Dreier, Member of the Executive Board, the Women's Trade Union League.

made it very clear when he refused to come to a mass meeting of the strikers that he wasn't interested in injustices suffered by non-voters.

More Consideration Afforded Voting Strikers.

"This same strike gave an opportunity to compare the number and the proportion of arrests made among the voteless women strikers and the men who were on strike against the express companies. There was any amount more violence among the men, but the number of arrests was negligible, while the girls were arrested and railroaded to the workhouse continually."

"This is the kind of thing that has made working women feel that suffrage was as important as organization. When working women are continually being told by legislators that they can't get what they want because they are not voters, they naturally want to be. That is what a legislator said to one of the workers who is now giving her whole time to suffrage when she went to plead for the abolition of the unsanitary shuttles used in the Massachusetts textile mills. The workers were obliged to thread the shuttles with their mouths, the thread being passed from one to the other, and yet this obviously unsanitary condition could not be done away with just because those women had no political power."

Workingmen's Wives in Same Category.

"Then, too, working women are not only the women in factories," Miss

Dreier said. "The wives of workingmen, the mothers of working class children, are working women. They are interested in voting as mothers and housekeepers. They are concerned in school questions, in the questions of sanitation, of pure food, of weights and measures. And the women who work outside the home are interested, too."

"The working woman in the factory is interested in the eight-hour law, for instance, and if she can vote on it in a referendum vote, as she did in California, it doesn't matter even if her employer does make her sign a petition to the Governor saying she doesn't want it. That is what they did out there and what they have the power to do everywhere, but if the workers have a right to express their own convictions at the polls this kind of abuse loses its effectiveness."

"These are some of the reasons why working women are actively interested," Miss Dreier said, in conclusion. "It is merely another weapon, and one which they can use without fear of discharge from their job."

"Working women are interested in suffrage," said Miss Alice Bean, secretary of the league and a member of the organization committee of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union, Local 12,644. "Why, the National League passed a resolution favoring it at its biennial convention in St. Louis. The New York League has passed one, and the organization as a whole has stood for it from the beginning. The reason that working women are not more active is just that they are working women, and not women of leisure; but Leonora O'Reilly and Rose Schneiderman, Melinda Scott and Josephine Casey have spoken for suffrage all over the country. These are some of the strongest trade union advocates in the country. That looks as if they were interested both in organization and suffrage, doesn't it?"

National Stenographers Unorganized.

"Another reason why I am interested in suffrage," Miss Bean stated, "is that I want to get the stenographers in the National Suffrage Association's office into our union. They are unorganized, although they have been approached by one of our representatives. The national officers have never hesitated to ask organized labor to endorse suffrage, and organized labor has been broadminded and fair enough to do it, yet these same officers refuse to co-operate with us by organizing the office force."

"I am willing to say that the attitude of certain suffragists on this question is one of the things that keep working women from being 'actively interested' in suffrage. This doesn't apply to all the leaders of the woman movement, yet I want those to whom it does apply to understand that the organization of the office workers in their headquarters means every bit as much to us as does suffrage. We are trade unionists first, last and all the time."

Resent Statement That Suffrage Is a "Middle Class" Movement, and Give Their Views on the Subject.

## 33 STATES NOW ORGANIZED TO HELP BELGIAN RELIEF

Women's Section Does Even Better, with 36—Many Here Offer to Adopt Orphans, but Officials Point Out Parents May Still Be Living.

Permanent organizations in thirty-three states have been effected by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Women outstrip men in relief work and in thirty-six states the woman's section of the commission is organized. Eight million women are members of the clubs, societies and federations included in the women's work. Suffragists and anti-suffragists labor in the same cause. Among the women's organizations active in relief are the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, the National Federation of College Women and the Daughters of the Revolution.

Among the states the first to respond to Belgium's need was California. Although engrossed in preparations for its exposition, California, mindful of the aid that rushed westward in its time of need, jumped at the chance to help Belgium. When other states were just beginning to form organizations a California relief ship was on the high seas. Since then it has sent another.

With warehouses piled with cotton and outlets pinched by the war, the South did not forget the Belgians. Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia and Maryland have each sent a ship. Lindon W. Bates, vice-chairman of the commission, got word yesterday that Mississippi would send 400 carloads of corn and peas.

Mississippi makes one condition. The ship is to sail from Gulfport. The state wants to have a transatlantic vessel sail from that port. Mr. Bates has promised that a ship will be there next month.

Many have written to the commission offering to adopt Belgian orphans.

Dr. Percy H. Williams, of Columbia, who has recently returned from Belgium, says that Belgian orphans in the United States are few. In Belgium and in England it is difficult, he says, for refugees to know whether their parents are living or dead. Adoption, Dr. Williams, thinks, would be an impractical method of solving their difficulties.

The American Red Cross will ship \$22,000 worth of hospital supplies to France to-day on the Chicago.

Contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund yesterday amounted to \$2,042.25, making the fund \$958,789.79. Among the contributors yesterday were Emerson McMillin, \$1,000; Dr. Marsh, \$500; F. E. W., \$100; Mary Moss, \$100. The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris is \$348,602.04. The Buffalo committee sent \$187.24 yesterday. The French relief fund is \$60,500.59.

The American Jewish Relief Committee has received \$34,413.88 to help load the food ship for Palestine. Among the contributors are Mrs. Paul Beerwald, \$100; Albany branch committee, \$500; American National Red Cross, \$10,000; central committee of the relief committee, \$10,000; Mrs. Henry M. Well, Goldsboro, N. C., \$100; Ottinger Brothers, \$100; St. Louis committee, \$4,500; Minneapolis committee, \$175; Canada Jewish Relief Campaign, \$1,061.50; "B. G.," \$250; I. Rokach, \$150; Grand Lodge Independent Order B'nai B'rith, \$5,000; Savannah, Ga., \$100.

The McAll Relief Fund will have a meeting on March 11 at the home of Miss Lydia A. Altlin, 702 Madison Avenue.

## WANTS ALL TO KNOW GERMAN ATROCITIES

Minister of Justice Indorses Book of Pierre Nothamb.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 5.—"The Daily Telegraph" publishes the text of a letter which Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice, has written as a preface to an important work by Pierre Nothamb, entitled, "Les Barbares en Belgique," a book founded on evidence and reports of a commission of inquiry into the violation of rules and rights of nations and the laws and customs of war.

"I hope," says M. de Wiart, "that other writers equally sincere and courageous will be inspired by your example, that there may not be in any quarter of the world a single man worthy of the name who remains through ignorance indifferent to the cause in which all humanity is interested. Our beloved land, crucified for its honor, must cry aloud the truth, not so much seeking pity as a demand of justice."

"Justice," says the honest people, whose hearts have been destroyed when the families have been overwhelmed in the tempest, "Justice, what an empty mockery!"

"A great power, which in agreement with other powers exacted that Belgium should permanently be neutral, brusquely demanded that we should violate our neutrality for its benefit and against its co-signatories. It assumed the duty of a guarantor. Then it fully leapt at our throat, and in the face of such a crime what have they done, what have they said, those states which solemnly subscribed to Article I of the Hague conventions."

Justice Manifestly Outraged.

"Nor in this also," they say, "has justice been manifestly and with impunity outraged. An agreement was also come to at The Hague by these states. Under the title of the laws and customs of a land at war they laid down certain imperative rules, as a minimum of respect for human life and property of others. Of all these stipulations there is not one in regard to which a duty clearly established. Hardly had their armies forced our territory than they plunged into pillage, massacre and violence. Their proclamations, signed by military or civil authority, raised up a whole system of atrocious collective punishments."

"In thousands, non-combatants, among them priests, old men, women and children, were shot or tortured. In thousands others were deported to Germany. Without any strategical necessity, undefended towns were bombarded, world famous shrines, scientific and artistic treasures were annihilated. Theft was organized on a great scale as a programme that is not war any more than an assassination is a crime. It is a frightful accumulation of crimes against common justice, of bloody atrocities."

No Official Protest Made.

"In the face of these crimes what have they said and done, the states whose laborious agreement is thus set at naught? What official voice has been raised in protest? The rights of nations, laws of war, natural rights—what is the use of these sounding words, unless it be to dupe the weak and enable the strong to invoke them whenever they find it of advantage? Thus think, thus speak many of those victims who have suffered so much."

M. de Wiart proceeds: "Frightful as may be the spectacle that confronts us to-day humanity has not ceased to be humane. Night surrounds us, but dense as may be the gloom that encompasses us, it is always morning somewhere, as the poet Longfellow puts it. Listen rather to the authoritative voices which are indignantly raised in neutral countries for us and with us. As early as the month of September it was given to me in the United States to feel the funda-

mental honesty of the great American people beating in unity with our Belgian hearts."

"Some weeks ago the statesman who presided so brilliantly over its destinies and to whose initiative was due the conference of 1907, Theodore Roosevelt, publicly recalled the abuses which that conference proscribed, and added: 'All these offences have been committed by Germany, and the treatment she has inflicted on Belgium is the gravest of international misdeeds.' And replying to those who see in this convention only simple postulates he said: 'If I had thought for one moment that the signatures to these Hague conventions meant nothing more than an expression of a pious wish that each power had liberty to set aside with impunity if their interests so ordered them, I should certainly not have allowed my country, to take part in so pernicious a farce.'"

## OPENING HOE SALE BRINGS IN \$11,360.50

Bidding Brisk for Oriental Art, Porcelains and Jades Leading.

Lovers of the oriental art filled the American Art Galleries yesterday for the opening session of the sale of the Arthur I. Hoe collection, the total of which was \$11,360.50. The bidding was brisk, especially for the Chinese porcelains and jades.

Frank Partridge gave \$50 for an inverted peach-shaped Lang-yao porcelain jar of the Kang-hsi period, coated with a brilliant sang-de-boeuf glaze. For a green jade vase on a pedestal supporting a pair of carved blossoms, F. R. Welsh gave \$500, and for \$510 he obtained a green jade vase with cover in the form of some ancient bronze incense burners. Both jade and cover are carved in bold relief with the ancient gourd ornaments and conventional scrolls.

Mr. Welsh also paid \$235 for a carved Buddhist image in white jade.

Koonman, who gave \$410 for a pair of jade plaques, ornamented with semi-precious stones, applique, in designs of peach, plum and bamboo trees, W. H. Hall's bid of \$300 was the highest for a white jade vase.

John R. Drexel was an extensive purchaser of some of the smaller priced examples. She gave \$250 for a rock crystal vase, and \$35 for an elongated pear-shaped yellow jade vase. The second and final session begins this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

## MISS MARCONE ENGAGED Will Be Bride of A. Macgregor

Frame, Wall Street Importer.

Mr. and Mrs. Giovanni Marccone, of 31 West 126th Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosina Marccone, to Alastair Macgregor Frame, a member of the Frame, Leacy-Craft Company, of this city.

Mr. Frame is a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Macgregor Frame, of Hana, Hawaii. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, and the Old Carthusians, London. His brother, I. Macgregor Frame, is a lieutenant in the 1st Gordon Highlanders and is in the trenches in France.

The wedding will probably take place the latter part of May.

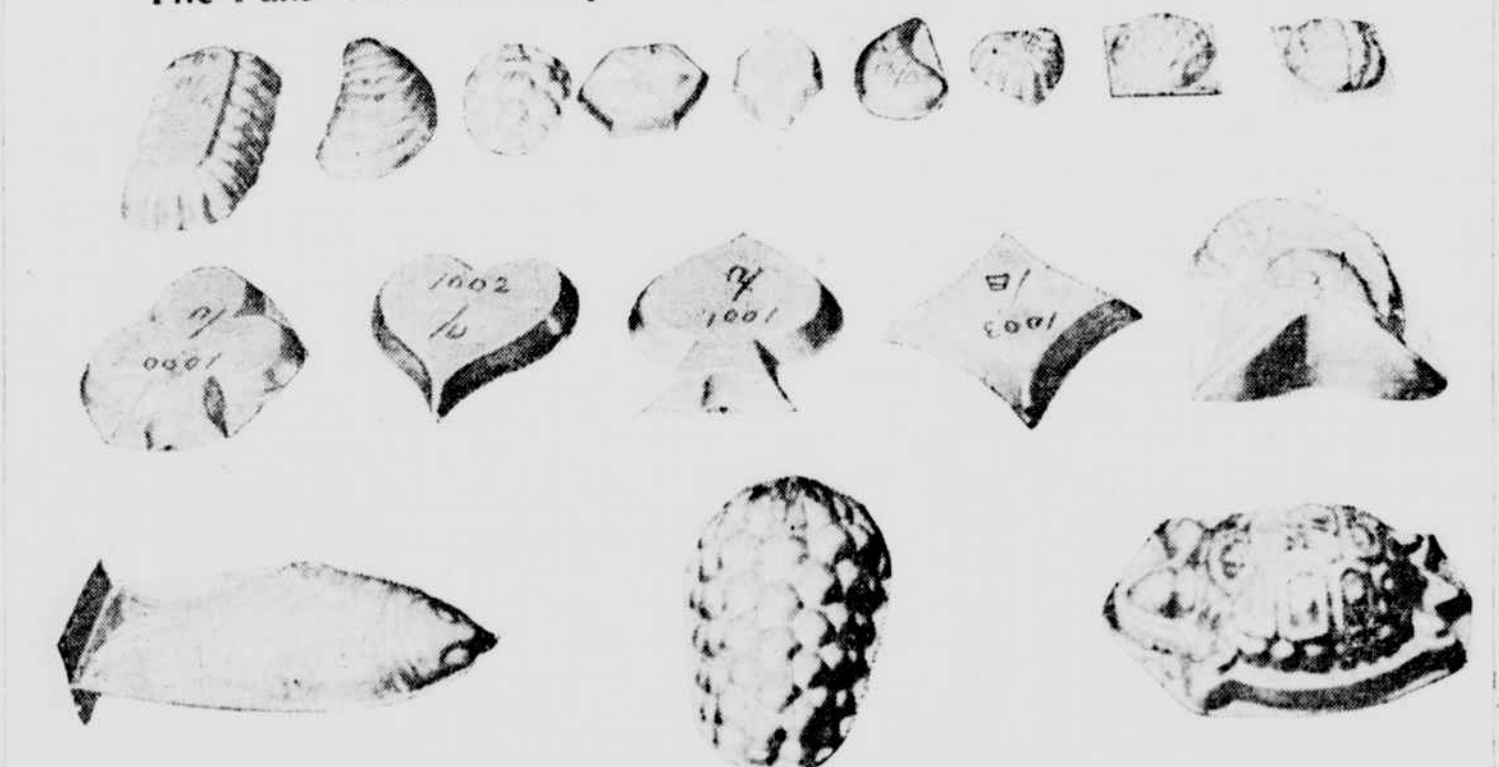
## BERNHARDT'S CRISIS OVER

Convalescence Proceeds Normally, Surgeon Says.

Bordeaux (via Paris), March 5.—There was a marked improvement to-day in the condition of Sarah Bernhardt, who suffered a relapse a few days ago while recovering from the effects of the amputation of her right leg in a hospital here. A bulletin issued by her surgeon, Dr. Denueux, reads: "Sarah Bernhardt's crisis has ended. Her convalescence is following the normal course."

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## The Pans That Are Responsible for Unusually Shaped Little Cakes



NEW cake pans are always in demand and are sometimes hard to find in wide selection. The club, diamond, spade and heart shapes are always good to use for bridge refreshment cakes. The fish, French soldier hat, turtle, melon, nut and seashell shapes are good for children's luncheon and tea cakes. The other shapes used for cakes for ice cream or after dinner coffee service may be varied by frosting in different colors.

When it comes to arranging flowers